

## WILL OWN ITS PLANT

Detroit to Have Municipal Electric Light Works.

## WILL SAVE THE CITY MONEY

J. L. Hudson Says That at Ann Arbor a Profit of \$51 is Made on Each Lamp.

Detroit, Mich., April 15.—There is but little doubt that Detroit will soon own her own electric light plant.

The public lighting committee has taken hold of the electric lighting question with considerable zeal and will report at the next meeting of the council in favor of a municipal plant. Alderman Wright is in California, but Alderman Robinson and Wueliner, in the council chamber at 10 o'clock this morning and took up the consideration of Frank B. Rae's estimates of the cost of establishing and operating a municipal plant, and the council resolution in favor of such a plant. W. A. Jackson, J. L. Hudson and Martin Rutledge, of the electric light commission, were present on the invitation of the mayor.

J. L. Hudson said he was president of the company which supplied electric light to Ann Arbor, and they make a profit of \$51 a lamp. His light in the store on Grand avenue costs about \$37 a lamp, and he requested the committee to examine the books and convince themselves as to the cost.

Admits a Saving. George H. Fisher of the Standard company explained that his estimates which he published some time ago were on the basis of a private company and a contract in which he figured on making \$60 a light a year. He wouldn't advise any new company to bid lower than \$125 a lamp a year, because of the danger of being left at the end of their contract with a costly plant on their hands. But he did not hesitate in saying that the city could do its own lighting much cheaper.

The committee stated that they would meet Monday afternoon for the preparation of their report, and that they would recommend the purchase of a plant for the city.

## LOST HIS FOOT.

Hard Luck of a Grand Rapids Man at Lyons.

Lyons, Mich., April 15.—Charles Devoe of Grand Rapids, a D. L. & N. brakeman, had his right foot crushed at Lyons at 4 o'clock this morning. He was going east on freight No. 40, and the train slowed down at Lyons to allow a car of oil to be taken off. They did not stop, as it would prevent their making the hill. Devoe, on reaching the station, stepped off, but missed his footing, and fell, his right foot going under the wheels. He was placed in a box car on freight No. 45 coming to Lyons, brought here, and the foot was amputated. Devoe had had this run about fourteen weeks, and was formerly on the G. R. & I. His wife and two children live at Grand Rapids.

By Prussic Acid. CHARLOTTE, Mich., April 15.—The defense in the Butcher murder trial will attempt to prove an alibi, and will maintain that Lampman's death was caused by prussic acid. The marks on the murdered man's body are accounted for by the supposition that the acid was

## Saved His Life

Scrofula—Impure Vaccination—Beyond Hope

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Effected a Perfect Cure



Joseph Harger  
Trenton, N. J.

"When as sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my son Joseph's life as that the sun shines. Five years ago on board ship our three boys were vaccinated. Joseph had a very sore arm, so bad at one time that we were afraid it would never be better. It took two months to get well, but about two months after, he began to complain of soreness and pain in the vaccinated arm. He had occasionally shown signs of scrofula, but nothing serious. His arm, however, grew more and more sore and swollen and covered with sores. The inflammation and soreness spread all over his body, and he was a mass of corruption.

Pitiable to Behold. A misery to himself and almost breaking our hearts with anguish over his dreadful condition. Many a time did I wish he was dead and out of his misery.

The scrofula was especially severe back of his ears and over his head, and the lower part of his face. We had to cut off all his hair, and it was impossible to comb through the mass of hard crust and matter. Physicians did him no good, and three specialists at the Eye and Ear Hospital said:

Nothing Could be Done.

They said it was a blood disease caused by impure vaccination. One night I happened to be reading in a paper about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try it. While taking the first bottle, Joseph did not grow any worse, and, slowly but surely, the medicine drove away the disease and won a complete victory. The sores and swellings fell off, the sores gradually healed up, and

## Hood's Cures

new strength and healthy skin formed in place of the disease and corruption. Of course I was not, but improvement was steady until at the end of the year the disease had entirely disappeared and Joseph stood a strong and healthy boy. He is at school and progressing rapidly in his studies.

We and all the neighbors regard him now as a perfect specimen." JAMES HARGER, teacher in kindergarten at St. John's M. E. church, No. 1414 Harrison street, Trenton, N. J.

Hood's Pills never constipate by reason of the gentle action of the purgative.

spilled, which would color the flesh the same as if bruised. An adjournment has been taken in this case till Monday afternoon.

## Female Floater.

Newport, Mich., April 15.—The dead body of an unknown woman was found on the shore of Lake Erie, near the mouth of Swan creek. She wore a red dress, black stockings, rubber overshoes, and had dark hair.

## State News in Brief.

Mayor Kaufman proposes to make himself solid with the Marquette council, and to this end has invited that body to be his guests at the world's fair. Was the invitation accepted, was it?

James Bert Wright, a trustee at Ionia, walked away Friday and has not been seen since. He had three years for robbery and had but six months more to serve.

T. J. Searles, general secretary of the Bay City Y. M. C. A., has resigned. It is said that he and the physical culture director agreed to disagree.

A. A. Mowrer, the abducting Kalamazoo telephone manager, has been arrested at Red Cloud, Nebraska. He will attempt to settle the matter.

A government dredge is at work making a channel to Holland harbor. When this is done she will go to Saugatuck and do the same work.

The Butcher murder trial is dragging on at Charlotte and the case may go to the jury before the last trump—it may, but it's doubtful.

Mrs. Catherine Larkin, an aged resident of Kalamazoo, was found dead in bed Friday morning. Life's machinery was worn out.

J. F. Bachman, a Traverse City lawyer, lost his right hand by attempting to take liberties with a big circular saw.

Frank and Mont Harding, two Kalamazoo lads, have been sent to Detroit for ninety days for striking a woman.

Frederick Felton, a respected citizen of Traverse City, has confessed to firing the residence of Captain Matteson.

Charles J. Brown, the Jacksonian who shot his wife and Dick Sly, has been discharged, Sly refusing to appear.

A Chicago man named Elm has been arrested for stealing \$132 of Miller Bros. Negaunee. He confessed.

The revival at Saginaw will close to day. It is now in order for backsliders to declare themselves.

Burglars visited Champion Friday night and cracked T. N. Wallace's safe, securing over \$100.

The Foote murder trial has commenced in Saginaw. Society is packing the courtroom.

Mrs. Henry Ostrander, a prominent Saginaw philanthropist, died Friday of paralysis.

Salt and lumber have advanced at Saginaw 25 per cent above December prices.

Ocean county Sunday school teachers are holding a convention at Hart.

Allegan wants to have an illustrated lecture on "Benton Harbor."

Ithaca is to have a new engine house, costing \$4,000.

Michigan Penalties.

Original—Isaac C. Decker, Thomas O'Hara, Charles W. Griffith, Emerson C. Hathaway, George S. Gage, Edwin Martin, Theodore D. Sutton, Jonathan Melvin, Addison—Dayton J. Lewis, Lambert Cramer, Increase—Hiram N. Robinson, Melvin J. Dodge, John Scooby, Nelson Griffith, Hopkin Williams, John Anthony, Donald J. Magee, William G. Gibbs, Reiss—Edward K. Thomas, Lewis H. McCollum, George Bradford, Reiss—Increase—James D. Abbott, Original—Widow, etc.—Betsey Wood, Esther Woodman, Armeta B. Bellamy (mother), John W. Martner (father), minors of Alfred Briggs, minor of Hiram G. Beardsley, Francis Misner, Anna M. Kingin.

QUIT UNION, OR WORK.

The Northwestern News No Employment for O. R. T. Telegraphers.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, April 15.—A general walk out of telegraph operators on the entire Chicago & Northwestern system is expected at any hour. G. R. Thayer, the company's superintendent of telegraph, passed westward through the state today over the main line, stopping at all stations and notifying all operators belonging to the O. R. T. that they must withdraw from the order at once or quit the company's service. This step is arbitrary and without apparent cause and will be most sweeping in its effect, as nearly every operator in this state, at least, is a member of the brotherhood and they will stand by it almost to a man. Such is their determination tonight at least. It is said they were preparing a new schedule asking an increase of wages to formally present to the company and that it took this method to forestall it. Sympathy here is strongly with the operators. "Stand firm" is the watchword being passed along the line among them late tonight.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

A Drunken Cowboy Kills a Mexican and Meets Judge Lynch.

KINGSTON, N. M., April 15.—News of a horrible double murder was received here today. It occurred in the little Mexican town of Monticello in the northern part of this county last Tuesday. William Hardy, the foreman of a cattle company was in town and became intoxicated. To make a display he attempted to take a six shooter away from Ed Simmons. Simmons resisted and a struggle ensued, when a Mexican interfered, and Hardy shot the Mexican. The murderer made his escape to the mountains a short distance away, where he was overtaken by a mob, captured and shot, and his body mutilated in a horrible manner. When sober Hardy was a good citizen.

To Patrol Boring Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The navy department has been advised of the departure of the Racer from San Francisco for Boring Sea. The Thetis has arrived at San Diego.

Glory to It.

A Texas gentleman contracted with a negro to do some repairing on a house for the sum of \$25. The next day the gentleman found that the man had hired two hands, who were hard at work while he was strutting around giving instructions.

"How much do you pay them?" he was asked.

"Well, sir, I pay one man \$10 and the other one \$13."

"But where does your part of the money come from?"

"Come in! Why, I've done, don't you see?" Texas Siftings.

IF YOU WANT a musical instrument at a rock bottom price, go to John A. J. Friedrichs, No. 35 and 37 Canal street.

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## BAIN IS A RASCAL

A Man Who Keeps the Postoffice Inspectors Busy.

## HIS LATEST BOLD VENTURE

How He is Said to Conduct His Scheme—Working the "Agent Racket" for All It's Worth.

One of the boldest and most unscrupulous swindlers through the United States mails is said to be one J. M. Bain, of Zanesville, Muskingum county, O. This man, it is claimed, has flooded thousands of people in his various schemes. He is reputed to have made a fortune by his fraud. He is shrewd and persistent. Detected and blocked in one scheme and prevented from using the mails for it he always invents a new one more profitable and less dangerous than the last. Before launching his new scheme on the public he consults the best legal authority and submits his advertising matter, with a view of coming as near the line as possible, without getting over it. Once he has got over it. That resulted in his being sentenced to eighteen months in the



J. M. BAIN.

Ohio penitentiary and fined \$300 and costs, the full extent of the law. His attorneys appealed the case to the supreme court. Pending an examination by this latter body Bain is said to be again using his best efforts to defraud the unsuspecting. This man has been a source of great annoyance to the post office inspectors ever since his residence in Ohio.

During the latter part of 1900 Bain located at Zanesville, O., and opened up an office under the name of Griffith & Co. He advertised in the leading journals all over the union an "electric plating battery" for plating silverware, knives, forks, spoons, etc. The object was to sell this "plating battery" to an agent and have the agent solicit orders for plating. After he had paid a big price for the battery, whatever his income for his work might be would be the agent's compensation.

The advertisement was usually inserted as a recommendation coming from a woman in which she incidentally alluded to the immense profits arising from a battery, and that any person could earn \$10 a day with very little work. This scheme resulted in the sale of hundreds of his batteries. The business was so profitable that he started another office at Columbus, O., under the name of C. E. Egan, from where he did the same style of advertising and sold the same battery. This apparatus would do plating in a moment, but the flattery inducements held out in the advertising matter could never be realized. His advertising, while fraudulent, was scarcely sufficient to justify criminal proceedings.

Bain was now beginning to assume bolder measures. He started a new scheme, to be run in connection with the other. This venture was to be known as the Zanesville Chemical company, of Zanesville, O. As in the other scheme alleged recommendations were inserted in papers testifying to the unlimited success of the sale of the pure soap manufactured and sold by the Zanesville Chemical company. The advertisement wound up with the offer of a position to anyone who would like to act as agent. Correspondence was to be entered into at once with the company. Of course thousands of people answered this flattering offer for a position with big pay and little labor. An inquiry to the company would bring a reply in the shape of a printed circular letter which informed the advertiser that the Zanesville Chemical company had changed hands and that



RETIRED OF BAIN'S OFFICE AT NEW COLUMBUS, O.

henceforth the firm would be known as Bain & Co., and that all remittances be forwarded in accordance with such change.

Other circulars explaining the method of doing business were also included. These stated that the company was organized for the manufacture of pure soap, a quality much finer than any other on the market. The agent must in every case forward \$5 for a sample case with which to begin business. After the agent to be would send Bain the required amount another circular would be returned to him stating that an order for quantity had turned up. Their supply of pure soap had given out. They had, however, they claimed, a new way in sending out the soap in the future, and that way was in a condensed form. Between eight and ten pounds of this condensed soap dissolved in 40 gallons of water would make 400 pounds of pure soap. This would save expense and boxing, all of which would be a saving to the agent. They further said that to show their good intentions any money sent would be refunded if the agent was dissatisfied with such arrangement. Hundreds of men and women were lured

as agents in all parts of the country. Each agent meant \$5 to Bain. On receipt of the condensed soap the agent would follow the directions in the hope of having the soap dissolved. The forty gallons of water were placed in a vessel, the condensed soap added and then it was required to stand for 24 hours. At the end of that time it was seen that it was a fake. A chemist analyzed the soap sent out by Bain. It was a quantity of cheap washing soap which cost him probably 5 cents. For this he would receive \$5. Bain's fraudulent dealing through the mails was then brought to the attention of the post office department. Post Office Inspectors A. K. Holmes, one of the shrewdest in the service, was put on the case. After a thorough investigation he arrested Bain and secured his conviction. The sentence is given above.

After his arrest Bain ordered his mail forwarded to Englewood, Ill. This comprised letters addressed to Griffith & Co., C. E. Egan and Zanesville Chemical company. He had had considerable worry of late and needed a rest. His Englewood office was turned over to an assistant, Bain then went to Hot Springs, Ark., to recuperate. While there his fertile brain was busy trying to devise some new scheme which he might operate through the mails without being molested by Uncle Sam's detectives. He struck something this time, which, while somewhat foreign to his former schemes, yet showed the earmarks of a hand as practical as that of Bain. He caused to be printed a large supply of circulars and advertising matter. Next he inserted in all the leading journals, principally in the south, the following "Card to the Public":

"Will some one please write me what will remove grease spots from carpets? I have a nice carpet nearly ruined by grease. I have peach, strawberries and grapes now over a year old, and so natural, as when picked. I use the California cold process. You do not cook your soil and it only costs a cent a quart to preserve it. If any of your readers wish I will send them a small sample of berries by mail and tell them just how to put them on. You can put up a bushel of berries in about ten minutes, and it is much less trouble and expense than canning. I am an old resident of your country and will be glad to hear from anyone there."

"NEEDLE KNIGHT."

Thousands of persons knew what would remove a grease spot from a carpet. In reply to their receipt they received a printed circular which stated that new fruit could be preserved by the California cold process in the following manner: The fruit, or vegetables, was to be washed and then packed closely in a jar, can, barrel or any kind of vessel. Next a brine was to be made. This should be made up of four gallons of fresh water, five pounds of sugar and a small quantity of "Compound Extract of Salsylx" added. The brine should then be poured over the fruit so as to cover it. The circular concluded in heavier type that "if you druggist does not keep Compound Extract of Salsylx send one dollar to the Enterprise company, of Zanesville, O., for the Salsylx."

On inquiry the druggists stated they did not know "Salsylx" either by name or composition. This clearly indicated that the object of the advertiser was to sell the "Salsylx" and that the information furnished was really worthless unless this preparation was obtained. A sample of what Bain called "Salsylx" was bought. It was submitted to an expert chemist, who, after a complete analysis, reported that the composition was two-thirds sugar and one-third salsyllic acid, the entire cost of which would aggregate about two cents. For this Bain gets one dollar. To encourage people he claimed that a bushel of fruit can be put up in ten minutes and that the solution poured over it for preserving is very healthful. On the contrary, eminent physicians claim that the preparation is one that is badly adapted for the constitution and is a slow method of poisoning. Bain has lately removed to New York, and is now occupying the village hall in which he conducts his business.

The days of his last scheme are probably numbered and before long he may again find himself in the clutches of the law.

He Knew.

Explorer—Do you know, Ethel, the African savages were so ignorant that they couldn't understand what made Stanley's iron boat float?

Ethel—What was it, Uncle Jack?

Explorer—Why—er—er—shape, you know—and—er—atmospheric pressure, you know, and—er—all that sort of thing.—Cincinnati Dispatch.

IT FOLLOWS AFTER.

A disordered liver—that you're subject to attacks of cold or chills on slight exposure. You get "tired" easily. The feeling is accompanied by a "tired" condition, which fails to stimulate the food. This often results in what we call indigestion or biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets solve the liver to vigorous action, and this in turn starts the machinery of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels feel the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The process becomes self-regulating, and a reserve force is stored up against exposure to disease.

If you're too thin, too weak or nervous, it must be that food assimilation is wrong. This is the time to take Pleasant Pellets. They permanently cure Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick or Bilious Headache, Indigestion and Jaundice.

Catarrh cured by using Dr. Sage's Remedy.

Call and see one who's before purchasing. PRICE TO SUIT ALL. When you want a good bicycle, this is the place.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY, 117 Ottawa St., Lowell, Mass.

WATER! WATER! WATER!

HYDRANTS, SILE, ROSE, SPRINKLERS, ETC.

SEWER CONNECTIONS! Avoid the danger of sickness and have this work done at once. We can do it for you reasonable and with promptness. Give us your orders.

Sproul & McGurrin, 184 East Fulton Street, Phone 147.

## AUSTERLITZ!

Not the Famous Conquest of the Great Napoleon,

But Still a Great Victory Over a Dreaded Enemy.

Fraught With More Value Than All the Conquests of Napoleon.

AUSTERLITZ, Mich.—This town was named in honor of the place where the great Napoleon so signally conquered his enemies. Our little town has lately witnessed some notable conquests, conquests which are of more benefit to the world and to mankind than were all the victories of Napoleon.

Mr. Thomas Carson, one of our most prominent citizens, became very ill. "I was troubled," he says, "with liver disease, biliousness, chills, bad digestion and more or less rheumatism. I was very nervous and had hysterical dreams. I suffered terribly with faint and dizzy spells, had no appetite and could not sleep at night."

"I did not know what to do, but finally began to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. The very first bottle made such a decided change in my condition that I bought five bottles and took them up and I must and will say that I am astonished at what this medicine has done for me."

"I am completely well and I shall always pray that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will always exist. I shall never be without it in my house, for I think it was a God-send to me. I would like what I say published for the benefit of other unfortunate sufferers from disease."

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